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COLLEGE OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT

1921-1922



The
Creighton University Press
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1921

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CALENDAR

1921-1922

September 21-22—Wednesday and Thursday, Autumn Quarter Registration.

September 23—Friday, Autumn Quarter Classes Commence.

October 12—Wednesday, Columbus Day. Holiday.

November 24-26—Thursday to Saturday, Thanksgiving Recess.

December 12-14—Monday to Wednesday, Autumn Quarter Examinations.

December 14—Wednesday, Registration for Winter Quarter.

December 15—Thursday, Winter Quarter Classes Commence.

December 24-January 3—Saturday to Tuesday, Christmas Recess.

February 7—Tuesday, Founders' Day. Holiday.

February 22—Wednesday, Washington's Birthday. Holiday.

March 13-15—Monday to Wednesday, Winter Quarter Examinations.

March 15—Wednesday, Registration for Spring Quarter.

March 16—Thursday, Spring Quarter Classes Commence.

April 14—Good Friday. Holiday.

May 29-31—Monday to Wednesday, Spring Quarter Examinations.

June 3—Saturday, Commencement.

FACULTY

JOHN F. McCORMICK, S. J., President of the University.

LOUIS J. TePOEL, A. M., LL. B., Dean and Professor of Law.

HUGH F. GILLESPIE, A. M., LL. M., Librarian and Professor of Law.

DONALD J. BURKE, LL. B., Professor of Law.

NEAL D. REARDON, A. M., LL. B., Professor of Law.

WILLIAM P. STERNBERG, A. B., LL. B., Professor of Law.

JUDGE L. B. DAY, A. B., LL. B., Instructor.

EDWARD F. DOUGHERTY, LL. B., Instructor.

JOHN A. BENNEWITZ, A. B., LL. B., Lecturer.

FRANCIS B. CASSILLY, S. J., Lecturer.

JUDGE JAMES M. FITZGERALD, A. B., LL. B., Lecturer.

E. C. PAGE, A. B., LL. B., Lecturer.

M. ISABELLE KEYSER, Assistant in the Office.

HELEN E. MULVEHILL, Assistant in the Office.

MARCELLA F. HOULTON, Assistant in the Library.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The Creighton University, founded in 1878, takes its name from Edward Creighton, one of the pioneers of the West, who died intestate on November 5, 1874, leaving his wife, Mary Lucretia Creighton, his sole heir. Though free to use her fortune as she pleased, she determined to carry out the oft-expressed intention of her late husband to found a free college for boys, and in her will, dated September 23, 1875, she bequeathed One Hundred Thousand Dollars for this purpose "as a memorial of my late husband." Mrs. Creighton died on January 23, 1876.

Count John A. Creighton, brother of Edward, was one of the executors of Mrs. Creighton's will. Loyal discharging his trust, he watched the new institution gradually take form and became, in time, its largest benefactor, leaving it, on his death (which occurred February 7, 1907), with a substantial endowment and a plant comprising eight large buildings specially constructed for educational purposes.

The University, which was the outgrowth of the College, now includes The Creighton University High School, as well as Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy. Thanks to the Creighton generosity, tuition is free in the High School and the College of Arts; the charges are moderate in the Professional schools. The University's enrollment, including the Summer Session, was 1,831 for the year 1920-1921; the alumni number about two thousand. Under the terms of the foundation the High School and College of Arts are open only to men, but the professional schools are co-educational. While the control of the University is vested in the Jesuits—one of the teaching orders of the Catholic Church—no distinction is made as to creed or race in any of the departments.

COLLEGE OF LAW

The College of Law was opened in 1904 in temporary quarters provided by the College of Medicine, and removed the following year to the Edward Creighton Institute. Its new building, just being completed at 26th and California Streets, will be occupied before the Autumn quarter opens in September, 1921.

The Creighton College of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The object of the course offered is to fit the graduate for practice in any place where the common law prevails. While the historical development of the law is patiently traced, and due attention is paid to the cultivation of the so-called "legal-mind," the practical phase of the law is not forgotten, and no opportunity is lost to so prepare the students that they may, on graduation, engage successfully in the practice of their profession.

The teaching is for the most part in the hands of full-time men, but certain courses are taught by practitioners, thus insuring a well-balanced course, and the ideal of the school—effective preparation for the bar—is measurably attained. Emphasis is put upon the importance of careful daily work, and by frequent quiz, required attendance and written examinations, thoroughness is constantly inculcated. Intimate personal contact between teachers and students is encouraged. The policy of the school is to so prepare its students that they will have some idea of the genius of the common law, a love and a capacity for study, and an ethical standard which will encourage adherence to the best traditions of the bar. Latent qualities of leadership are developed and every opportunity is afforded the earnest student to make the most of his talents, not only for his own personal gratification and profit, but particularly for the welfare of his fellows.

The school is located a short distance from the Douglas County Court House, where seven divisions of the District Court and the County Court are constantly in session; and the Federal Building, where the United States District Court holds its sessions, the Police Court, and Justice of Peace and Municipal Courts are all easily accessible. The students may therefore observe the practical workings of the law as exhibited in the trial of cases, the probate of estates, etc., and for those who find leisure, the many law offices of the city, most of them within a few blocks of the school, afford still further opportunities for gaining a practical knowledge of the conduct of a law office.

Instruction is offered in both day and evening classes, the day course covering three years and the evening course four years. The evening classes, which have been in operation since September 1, 1909, do not lead to a degree but serve both to prepare for bar examinations and to give persons engaged in business those special helps which are to be found only in the law.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

The Case System is followed, though each teacher is free to adapt it in such a manner as will, in his judgment, prove most effective. For the most part the work is prescribed, though certain elections are allowed as shown on page 19.

Thoroughness is not sacrificed and due emphasis is put upon the importance of careful analysis, but neither is proper breadth overlooked, and the students are trained, as far as possible, in the whole body of the fundamental law. Exhaustive investigation of reliable source material is encouraged and scant courtesy is paid to mere assumption; the law is presented as a plastic body of principles capable of infinite variety both in statement and application, not as a hard and fast code to be memorized as if it were incapable of further development. As far as possible, the student is trained to rely upon his own industry and intelligence in discovering the law, and not to accept it upon the ipse dixit of the staff.

Mere method is not idealized and the law's content receives due emphasis to the end that the graduate may bring to his work as a practitioner not only a zeal for thoroughness and an intensely critical attitude toward arbitrary statement of the law, but also a working knowledge of the repositories of the law and of the practical methods by which legal wrongs are to be redressed. As far as may be, the lawyer's attitude and the atmosphere of court and office are given prominent place in the interest of efficiency; customary preparatory school-room methods, ideals and viewpoints do not prevail.

MOOT COURTS

A comprehensive system of Moot Courts is maintained and the various stages of litigation are illustrated. The class room instruction in Pleading, Trial Practice, Evidence, Criminal Procedure, Justice Practice and Probate Procedure is supplemented by required work in the practice courts which are divided into four sections: one devoted to Justice and Probate work; one to jurisdiction in chambers, equity trials and preliminary matters; one to the conduct of jury cases, both civil and criminal; and the other to the hearing of cases of appeal.

Justice and Probate work is assigned to the Juniors as attorneys, the cases being tried on prepared statements of fact. District Court cases are tried by the Seniors, with the Juniors acting as witnesses and the Freshmen as jurors. In the Appellate Court the Seniors sit

as Associate Justices with a member of the Faculty presiding as Chief Justice; each Associate must write an opinion in two cases. Senior cases are based on actual court records and are made to conform, as far as possible, to the reality. Pleadings are filed, process issued, motions and demurrers argued, witnesses examined, exhibits introduced, objections made, exceptions taken, instructions prepared, trial briefs written, and orders drawn for signature by the Judge of the Court. On appeal, each attorney is required to file a carefully written brief which he must supplement by oral argument to the Court. Every session of the various courts is presided over by a member of the faculty and the entire course of practice must be satisfactorily completed by every candidate for a degree. Attendance at the jury trials is compulsory for every student in the school, and a written report must be presented by each student upon each case tried. As there are about ten such cases per year, the graduate will have attended at least thirty cases during his course and will thus have familiarized himself with the proper method of conducting jury trials. Interest is keen in the litigation and an atmosphere of serious attention pervades the work.

The school has two court rooms, each furnished with all the necessary equipment for the proper handling of litigated questions.

PUBLIC SPEAKING, PARLIAMENTARY LAW AND CONTEMPORARY LEGISLATION

The course on Parliamentary Law, which is of obligation for all Freshmen, is intended to prepare the students for the work of the Model House, a miniature legislative assembly, which is organized along the lines of the National House of Representatives and the Lower House of the State Legislature.

At the close of the school-year a Speaker, Chief Clerk and Journal Clerk are elected by the students from among their number for the following year. These officers, in conjunction with the various committees appointed by the Speaker, are responsible for the work of the House. The course on Parliamentary Law is given by a member of the faculty who is also present at every meeting of the House to give his advice when appealed to.

Every student in the school must attend and participate in the work of the House. At the opening session, the Speaker announces the districts which the members are to represent and the committees to which the various bills introduced are referred. The Speaker presides at each session but turns the chair over to members of the Senior Class during the deliberations of the Committee of the Whole.

Each member of the upper classes is required to draft and introduce two bills at each session. The bills presented by the Seniors for discussion during the first half of the session must be prepared during the summer vacation for committee action shortly after school opens. As only subjects of importance in the field of contemporary legislation are considered, the Seniors in charge of the various bills obtain valuable experience at Committee meetings in the attempt to have bills moulded as they desire. This necessitates a careful study of the existing law and of the defects to be remedied and affords no end of helpful training in marshalling one's facts, and clearly presenting them in the attempt to persuade the committee to take the desired action.

All bills must pass through the hands of the Sifting Committee which selects those likely to prove most valuable for discussion. Once the selection is made, the designated bills are made special order for a particular day and three members of the House are appointed to support and three to oppose the measure. When their debate has closed, the bills are thrown open for general discussion and for such action as the members think fit.

The House as organized and conducted serves several very useful purposes: it gives opportunity for practicing parliamentary law; imparts a fair knowledge of contemporary problems in legislation; gives effective drill in committee work; teaches those who are to enforce the law the method by which laws are made; and provides incentive and opportunity for improving oneself in the art of public speaking.

LIBRARY FACILITIES

The Law Library contains over 18,000 volumes, comprising most of the American, English and Canadian Reports, together with an extensive collection of session laws and statutes of the various states of the United States and the provinces of Canada, together with the English Statutes. There are also files of all the important English and Canadian Legal Periodicals, in addition to an extensive collection of American Legal Periodicals. The text-book department contains several thousand volumes of the various editions of the standard texts. The collection of briefs contains an almost complete set of the briefs filed in the Supreme Court of Nebraska.

About five thousand dollars a year is spent in purchase of new books for the library. The importance of a working knowledge of law books is emphasized by the course in Legal Bibliography which is of obligation for every student. The purpose is to familiarize the

class with the most thorough and quickest method of securing the law upon a given point and to this end the lectures are supplemented by careful drill in the library. The preparation of trial briefs and of briefs on appeal in the Moot Courts affords additional opportunity of becoming acquainted with the books and experience shows that the facility thus gained is of great practical value to the graduates.

The general library of the University is also open to those registered in the Law School. In addition, the students may enjoy the use of the Omaha Public Library (two blocks distant from the school) containing more than 100,000 volumes.

ARRANGEMENT OF HOURS

The school year is divided into three quarters. The day course embraces three years of thirty-four weeks each; the evening course four years of thirty-four weeks each. The day lectures are given from Monday to Friday inclusive, beginning at eight o'clock in the morning and ending at ten, eleven, or twelve o'clock according to the schedule for the particular day; the evening lectures are given on Monday to Friday, beginning at 6:20 o'clock and ending at eight or eight-thirty o'clock, according to the schedule for the particular evening.

The sessions of Division No. 1 of the Moot Court and of the Model House are held on Friday evenings at eight-thirty o'clock. Attendance at these meetings is compulsory for all students. Committee meetings in connection with the Model House are subject to call of the Speaker.

The sessions of Division No. 2 of the Moot Court are held on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and attendance is required on the part of the Seniors.

ADMISSION

Applicants who present at least thirty hours of college credit, in addition to fifteen high school units, will be received as candidates for the degree. Other applicants, not thus qualified, will be received in the evening classes, but may not become candidates for degrees.

After January 1, 1922, applicants for degrees will be required to present at least two years of college credit, comprising at least 60 college hours, in addition to fifteen high school units.

In no event will an applicant be registered as a candidate for the degree until there has been filed in the office of the Dean a proper certificate showing in detail the preliminary training of the student. Blank forms for this purpose are provided for the use of preparatory schools and colleges. Persons intending to register in the College of Law for the first time should make early application, on a blank

which may be secured from the office. It is important that the application be filed as early as possible in order that proper credentials may be obtained from the preparatory schools and colleges before the student presents himself for matriculation. Intending applicants are urged to take as much History, English, Political Economy, and Foreign Language as possible in preparation for the law course.

ADVANCED STANDING

Students presenting proper credentials from law schools belonging to the Association of American Law Schools will be received as members of that class for which their previous training fits them, providing their preliminary education satisfies the requirement of the school as outlined under the preceding section entitled, "Admission." Students presenting proper credentials from law schools not members of the Association of American Law Schools will, in exceptional cases, be admitted to the junior class upon passing satisfactory examinations in Contracts, Torts and Real and Personal Property. No credit will be given for office or correspondence study.

PRELEGAL COURSES

On account of the higher requirements now obtaining in the law colleges of the United States, prelegal courses are provided in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and it is urged that the prospective law student take three or four years of these courses in preparation for his law studies. Two kinds of programs are there given: one for students who wish to spend one or two years in preparatory work, not as candidates for an academic degree, but solely to equip themselves better for law studies; the other for students who enter as candidates for an academic degree, (A. B., B. S., Ph. B., Litt. B.) but expect afterwards to pursue a course in law.

I. PRELEGAL STUDENTS, NOT CANDIDATES FOR AN ACADEMIC DEGREE ONE YEAR COURSE

FIRST SEMESTER	SECOND SEMESTER
English 1..... 3	English .2..... 3
Foreign Language..... 4	Foreign Language 4
History or Social Science..... 3	History or Social Science..... 3
Philosophy 5	Philosophy 5
<hr/> 15	<hr/> 15

TWO YEAR COURSE

First year as outlined above.

Second year:

FIRST SEMESTER		SECOND SEMESTER	
English 3.....	3	English 4.....	3
Ethics	3	Ethics	3
Foreign Language.....	4	Foreign Language.....	4
History or Social Science.....	3	History or Social Science.....	3
Public Speaking.....	2	Public Speaking.....	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
15		15	

II. PRELEGAL STUDENTS WHO ARE CANDIDATES FOR ACADEMIC DEGREES—THREE YEAR COURSE

When the prelegal student has chosen the degree for which he wishes to be a candidate, his program of studies will be so arranged that within three years he will be able to complete the subjects required for his prospective degree. The elective subjects may be chosen from the courses offered at the Law School.

FOUR YEAR COURSE

Candidates intending to spend four years in academic work will have their program of studies made up from the schedules given for the various academic degrees, the program differing according to the degree the student has in view.

EXAMINATIONS

Written examinations are held at the end of each quarter; students attaining a satisfactory grade will not be required to pass any other examination in the same subject matter, unless to remove a time condition. Students failing to attain a passing grade will be conditioned, the condition being removable by satisfactory re-examination during the following quarter only; if the grade for a course be below sixty per cent, the student must repeat the subject in class. No student will be permitted to advance to the work of the second or third year as a regular student, if there be two or more conditions against him, whether for failure in examinations or lack of required attendance.

DEGREE

The degree Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon:

1st. Students who, having satisfied the entrance requirements, have completed the full day course of instruction in the College of Law.

2nd. Those who, having been regularly admitted to advanced standing, have satisfactorily completed that part of the course for which they were not given credit on entrance.

TUITION AND FEES

The annual charge for instruction, including the use of a set of books, is \$150.00 in the Day Classes and \$120.00 in the Night Classes, payable quarterly. Each student also receives, without additional expense, a ticket entitling him to the use of the gymnasium, admission to the various University athletic and musical events, as well as a year's subscription to the University magazine and paper.

All bills are due and payable within ten days after the beginning of the particular quarter. Students who wish to pay in installments may do so upon the condition that all payments are made before the commencement of the quarter examinations. Deferred payments will be subject to an additional charge of \$3.00 per quarter. A special charge of \$3.00 will be made for late registration.

REFUNDS

The Assistant Treasurer, on recommendation of the Dean, is authorized to refund to students withdrawing from the University the proportion of any quarter's tuition and fees indicated by the following table:

From First Class	Deduct Per Cent	Refund Per Cent
Until 2 weeks	20	80
Between 2 and 4 weeks.....	40	60
“ 4 “ 6 “	60	40
“ 6 “ 8 “	80	20

No refund after eight weeks

LIVING EXPENSES

Board and lodging may be had for \$30.00 and upward per month, depending on the tastes of the individual. Suitable rooming places may be found within a ten minute's walk of the school; meals may be obtained either by the week at nearby boarding houses, for about \$6.00 per week, or in the many restaurants and cafes of the city at prices varying with the patron's choice. Furnished rooms may be had at from \$7.00 per month upward for one occupant, or \$10.00 per month upward for two persons.

The cost of clothing, laundry, incidentals, board and room, need not be more than \$350.00 per year, but of course, will depend upon the habits of the individual.

SELF SUPPORT

Omaha affords such opportunities for student employment as are to be found in cities of its size, with this advantage that the student population bears a smaller proportion to the total number of inhabitants than in many college towns. The school is located near the heart of the city's retail mercantile and office-building section, where hundreds of people are employed at positions suitable for students. Alert, deserving, experienced men have, as a rule, little difficulty in finding a desirable place at least after they have been on the ground for a few weeks. Intending students are cautioned, however, not to come empty-handed; the school does not guarantee positions, though it will be glad to help as much as possible. To this end, a Bureau of Information has been established for the free use of self-supporting students.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND ATHLETIC PRIVILEGES

The University Glee Club, Orchestra and Band are open to law students who desire to develop their musical talents. The Band appears at all of the foot ball games and the Orchestra and Glee Club give one or more formal as well as several informal concerts during the year.

Both the Delta Theta Phi and Gamma Eta Gamma Legal Fraternities have local chapters in the school.

The gymnasium on the Arts campus offers exceptional opportunities for health exercise and recreation as well as for participation in athletic events. The building and equipment cost about One Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars. A physical director has charge of the gymnasium and will cheerfully co-operate with the students in enabling them to secure the utmost of advantage from this latest addition to the university facilities. Handball, squash, bowling, wrestling, boxing, running, jumping, billiards, swimming and aquatic contests, basket-ball, and the various other pastimes appropriate to a university gymnasium are amply provided for. Each student may receive a physical examination and expert advice as to the kind of exercise he needs, and, if adapted for the 'varsity sports, will be given a chance to compete for a place.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

The Nebraska legislature of 1907 passed a bill permitting law schools approved by the Supreme Court to present their graduates

for admission on motion without examination, provided that no school should be accorded this privilege which was not a member of the Association of American Law Schools. The following copy of a decree of the Nebraska Supreme Court, under date of December 3, 1907, is self-explanatory:

SUPREME COURT OF NEBRASKA,

September term, 1907.

Dec. 3.

In the Matter of the Creighton College of Law:

Now, on this third day of December, 1907, this matter having come on to be heard on the application of The Creighton University, and the showing filed in support thereof, the Court finds:

First—That Creighton College of Law is a department of The Creighton University.

Second—That said Creighton College of Law is a college of law in this state, having entrance requirements and a course of study equal and equivalent to those of the law school of the University of Nebraska.

Third—The said Creighton College of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

It is therefore considered and ordered by the Court that Creighton College of Law be, and the same hereby is designated as a college of law whose graduates shall be admitted to the bar without examination

(Signed) S. H. SEDGWICK,

Chief Justice.

COURSES IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Courses offered in other departments of the University are open to law students. Special attention is called to the opportunities offered in Modern Languages, History, Economics and Political Science.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Grateful acknowledgement is made for the following donations to the Law Library.

John S. Little	19 Volumes
John F. Macfarland	55 Volumes
A. G. Ellick	149 Volumes
Robert Craren	1 Volume
C. E. Walsh	69 Volumes
Stout, Rose, Wells and Martin.....	100 Volumes
The Carnegie Foundation	15 Volumes
City National Bank of New York.....	Current Documents
Corporation Trust Company of New York.....	Current Documents
American Association for International Conciliation.....	Documents

CURRICULUM

Agency. Nature and kind of Agency; competency of parties; subject-matter of agency; creation; extent, construction and constitution an dexecution of authority; delegation of authoriy; liability of principal to third persons; ratification; liability of agent to third party; undisclosed principal; duties and liabilities between principal and agent; termination of agency. Reinhard, Cases on the Law of Agency.

Bankruptcy. Jurisdiction: Federal; State; territorial jurisdiction; who may become bankrupts; prerequisites for adjudication: in voluntary proceedings; in involuntary proceedings; acts of bankruptcy; administration; receivers; provable claims; the trustee; exemptions; compositions; discharge. Holbrook & Aigler, Cass on Bankruptcy.

Bills and Notes. Negotiability; form and inception; form of bill and note; acceptance; general and qualified acceptances; instructive acceptance; delivery; consideration; negotiation; transfer by indorsement; transfer by delivery; holder in due course; liability of parties; maker and acceptor; drawer and indorser; transferror; discharge. Smith & Moore, Casses on Bills and Notes.

Code Pleading. Parties; splitting a cause of action; joinder of causes of action; the complaint or petition; the answer; the demurrer; the reply; motions; bills of particulars; amendment and aider; construction of pleading. Sunderland, Cases on Code Pleading.

Common Law Pleading. Forms of action; the nature and purpose of pleading; demurrers; the declaration; principles relating to pleas in general; traverses; affirmative pleas in bar; pleas in abatement; replication and subsequent pleading; amendment, aider and replender; parties to action. Sunderland, Casses in Common Law Pleading.

Conflict of Laws. Jurisdiction; legislative power; concurrent legislative jurisdiction; nature of foreign law; comity; domicile; taxation; temporary presence; jurisdiction in rem; personal jurisdiction; jurisdiction quasi in rem; jurisdiction for divorce; right of action procedure; law; jurisdiction over persons and things; jurisdiction of courts; right of action, procedure; personal rights, rights of property; inheritance; obligations ex delicto; obligations ex contractu; recognition and enforcement of rights; personal relations; property; inheritance; administration of estates; judgments; obligations. Beale, Shorter Selection of Casses on Conflicts.

Constitutional Law. Nature of the Federal constitution and its amendments; relation of the states and federal government; departments of government; legislative department; powers of the executive; judicial department; checks and balances in government; government of territories; admission of new states; constitutional rules of state comity; republication form of government; the amendments; civil rights and their guaranties; political privileges; protection to persons accused of crime; protection to contracts and property. McClain, Casses in Constitutional Law, Second Edition.

Contracts. Formation of simple contracts: Mutual assent, consideration; formation of contracts under seal: formalities of execution, delivery, consideration; parties affected by contracts; statute

of frauds; performance of contract; illegal contracts; contracts in restraint of trade, wagers and gaming contracts, contracts obstructing the administration of justice, contracts tending to corruption; discharge of contracts: novation, release, accord and satisfaction, alteration. Williston, Cases on Contracts.

Conveyancing and Examination of Abstracts. Preparation and examination of Abstracts of Title; practical drill and preparation of formal legal instruments affecting title to land; Torrens system of land registration. Warville, Abstracts.

Criminal Law and Procedure. Jurisdiction of crimes; constitutional rights of the accused; classification of crimes; the criminal act; conspiracy; mental element of crime; criminal responsibility; defenses; parties and crime; crimes against the person; crimes against the habitation. Derby, Cases on Criminal Law.

Damages. Damnum absque injuria; nominal damages; liquidation of damages; discretionary damages: aggravation, exemplary damages, mitigation; compensatory damages: direct and consequential damages, certainty of proof, entirety of recovery; non-pecuniary losses: pain, mental suffering; pecuniary condition of parties as affecting allowance of damages; damages in certain specific actions: tort actions, specific contract actions. Mechem & Gilbert, Cases on Damages.

Equity. Nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts: partial performance with compensation, consideration, marketable title, statute of frauds, mistake, hardship; bills for an account; specific reparation and prevention of torts: waste, trespass, nuisance; bills of interpleader; bills of peace; bills of quia timet; reformation and rescission for mistake. Ames, Cases on Equity Jurisprudence.

Evidence. Eliminative rules: rules excluding autoptic preference, rules excluding circumstantial evidence, rules excluding testimonial evidence; preferential rules; preference for documentary originals, preference as between different kinds of witnesses; the hearsay rule; exception to the hearsay rule; hearsay not applicable; oath: sequestration of witnesses; discovery before trial; number and kind of witnesses; viatorial privilege; privileged topics; privileged relations; procedure of admissibility; to whom evidence is to be presented; by whom evidence is to be presented; of what facts no evidence need be presented. Wigmore, Select Cases on Evidence, Second Edition.

Insurance. Subject matter of the contract—insurable interest; making the contract; concealment; representations; warranties; implied conditions of forfeiture; waiver and estoppel; rights under the contract; construction of the policy—property insurance; other kinds of insurance. Vance, Cases on Insurance.

International Law. In time of peace: territorial rights of states, acquisition of territory, boundaries, change of sovereignty, territorial waters of a state; territorial jurisdiction; immunities of diplomatic agents; immunities of public ships; merchant vessels; right of asylum; jurisdiction on the high seas; nationality. In time of war: measures short of actual war, effects of war as between enemies.

relations between belligerents and neutrals. Scott, Cases on International Law.

Introduction. Forms of action; study of cases; organization of courts; sources of law; historical development of law; the code; struggle between civil and common law.

Legal Bibliography. Lectures and Laboratory work in the Library depicting the use of the Reporter system, the American Digest system, the L. R. A., Trinity and other Annotated series; the Citations; Corpus Juris, Cyc, Ruling Case Law and other encyclopedias. Particular stress is laid upon the briefing of points and the preparation of appeal briefs.

Nebraska Practice. Special practical drill in pleading and practice under Nebraska Code, including service, jurisdiction of courts, incidents of trial procedure, appeal, records, journal entries, instructions, typical forms of action.

Legal Ethics. History and organization of legal profession in the United States; the lawyers' qualifications; admission and discipline of lawyers; ethical duties of lawyers to courts; solicitation of legal business; ethical duties of lawyers in criminal cases; in civil cases; pecuniary relations of lawyers and clients. Costigan, Cases on Legal Ethics.

Mortgages. Nature of mortgage; elements of mortgage; incidents of mortgage relation; discharge of mortgages; assignment of mortgages; redemption; foreclosure; injunction and account; extent of the mortgage lien; priority between mortgage liens and competing claims to the land; conveyance of the equity of redemption. Durfee, Cases on Mortgages.

Municipal Corporations. Nature of municipal corporations; functions; external constitution: creation, alteration, dissolution, legislative control; internal constitution: organization, departments, officers; powers; liability: on contracts, for torts; remedies. Beale, Cases on Municipal Corporations.

Partnership. What constitutes a partnership; creation of a partnership; nature and characteristics of a partnership; nature, extent, and duration of partnership liability; powers of partners; rights and duties of partners inter se; remedies of partners inter se; rights and remedies of creditors; termination of partnership; limited partnerships. Gilmore, Cases on the Law of Partnership.

Persons. Husband and wife: contract to marry, contract of marriage, wife's contracts, property, torts and crimes; divorce and separation; parent and child: custody, chastisement, torts, legitimacy, adoption; infants: contracts, avoidance, ratification; torts and crimes; insanity; drunkenness; aliens. Woodruff, Cases on Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons, Second Edition.

Property I and II. Possession; purchase; judicial sale; statute of limitations; accession; confusion; gifts inter vivos; liens and pledges; conversion; rights of bailor; rights of converter; conveyancing; seisin and disseisin; rents; statute of uses; air; water; fixtures; emblements; waste; profits; easements; licenses; covenants running with the land. Warren, Cases on Property.

Property III. Acquisition of real estate inter vivos; original acquisition; lapse of time; form of conveyancing; releases; surrenders; description of property granted; boundaries; estates in fee simple; estates tail; estates for life; estates for years, from year to year, and at will; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title; estoppel by deed; execution of deeds; dedication. Gray, Cases on Property, Volume III.

Public Utilities. Public Service Companies: nature of public calling; obligations of public duty; excuses for refusing service; provision of adequate facilities; regulation of service; determination of reasonable rates; prohibition of unjust discrimination. Carriers: bailment and undertaking; conduct of the undertaking; failure in undertaking; end of undertaking; connecting services; charges and liens. Interstate Commerce Act: scope; duties of carriers under the act; functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission; functions of courts in the enforcement of the act. Wyman, Cases on Public Service Companies. Beale, Cases on Carriers. Frankfurter, Cases under the Interstate Commerce Act.

Sales. Nature and formalities of the contract; subject matter of sale; existing and future goods; goods or an interest in land; part payment; bargain and sale; specific goods; contract to sell; specific goods or future goods; *jus disponendi*, acceptance and receipt; sellers' duties; buyers' rights; buyers' duties; sellers' rights. Burdick, Cases on the Law of Sales.

Suretyship. Nature of the contract; collateral undertaking or guaranty; independent or absolute undertaking; defenses against the creditor; the surety's rights; subrogation to the rights of the creditor; indemnity; contribution; exoneration; creditors' rights to surety's securities. Ames, Cases on Law of Suretyship.

Torts. The damage element: Personal harms; societal harms; proprietary harms; mixed harms. The causation element: causation in general; active causation; culpable causation. The excuse element: Excuses based on plaintiff's own conduct or condition; excuses based on paramount community interests necessitating the plaintiff's individual sacrifice. Wigmore, Select Cases on Torts, Volumes I and II.

Trial Practice. Writs of summons; service and return of summons; appearance; continuance; the jury; right to open and close; opening statement of counsel; judgment on the pleading; demurrer to the evidence; dismissal, non suit, and directed verdict; instructing the jury; argument and conduct of counsel; special interrogatories; special verdicts; judgment notwithstanding the verdict; arrest of judgment; new trials; trial and findings by the court. Sunderland, Cases on Trial Practice.

Trusts. Nature and requisites of trusts; distinguished from debt, bailment, equitable charge, executorship; consideration; statute of frauds; statute of wills; *cestui que trust*; trustee; transfer of trust property; forfeiture; *disseisin*; extinguishment of a trust; duties of a trustee. Ames, Cases on Trusts.

Wills and Administration. Last will and testament; testamentary capacity and intent; wills and testaments distinguished from cer-

tain other dispositions of property; kinds of wills and testaments; execution; revocation of wills; republication and revival; descent; breaking descent; shifting descents; probate; grant and revocation of probate; title and powers of executors and administrators; payment of debts; payment of legacies and distributive shares. Costigan, Cases on Wills, Descent, and Administration.

DAY CLASSES

The courses offered in each year, the quarter given, and the number of hours per week are indicated by the following outlines:

FRESHMAN DAY

	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter	
	Hours Per Week	Hours Credit	Hours Per Week	Hours Credit	Hours Per Week	Hours Credit
Agency .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
Common Law						
Pleading .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
Contracts	4	3	4	3	..	..
Crimes	4	3	..	..	..	..
Introduction	2	1	..	..	..	..
Legal Bibliography ..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Persons .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
Property	3	2	3	2	..	..
Torts .....	..	..	3	2	3	2

JUNIOR YEAR

Code Pleading.....	4	3	..	..	..	..
Equity .....	..	..	4	3	4	3
Evidence	4	3	4	3	..	..
*Mortgages .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
Property	3	2	3	2	..	..
*Trial Practice....	..	..	3	2	..	..
Sales .....	..	..	..	..	4	3

SENIOR DAY

Bankruptcy .....	..	..	..	..	2	1
Bills and Notes...	4	3	..	..	..	..
*Conflicts .....	..	..	3	2	4	3
Constitutional Law	3	2	3	2	..	..
Corporations	4	3	4	3	..	..
*Insurance .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
*International Law	..	..	..	..	3	2
Legal Ethics .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Corpora-						
tions .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
*Public Utilities...	3	2	..	..	..	..
*Suretyship .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
Trusts .....	..	..	4	3	4	3

*Electives.

NIGHT CLASSES

The following courses are offered in the evening classes:

FRESHMAN YEAR

	First Quarter Hours Per Week	Hours Credit	Second Quarter Hours Per Week	Hours Credit	Third Quarter Hours Per Week	Hours Credit
Contracts	4	3	4	3	..	..
Crimes	4	3	..	..	..	..
Introduction	2	1	..	..	..	..
Legal Bibliography ..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Property .....	..	..	3	2	4	3
Torts .....	..	..	3	2	4	3

SOPHOMORE YEAR

Agency	3	2	..	..	..	..
Code Pleading.....	..	..	..	..	4	3
Common Law						
Pleading	4	3	..	..	..	..
Justice Practice...	..	..	2	1	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
Persons	3	2	..	..	..	..
Property II.....	..	..	4	3	3	2
Sales .....	..	..	4	3	..	..

JUNIOR NIGHT

Bills and Notes...	..	..	..	4	3
Constitutional Law	3	2	3	2	..
Equity .....	..	..	3	2	4
Evidence	4	3	4	3	..
Probate Procedure ..	..	..	..	2	1
Trial Practice.....	3	2	..	..	..

SENIOR NIGHT

Bankruptcy .....	..	2	1	..	..
Carriers	3	2	..	..	..
Corporations	4	3	4	3	..
Insurance	3	2	..	..	..
Municipal Corpora- tions .....	..	..	..	3	2
Suretyship .....	..	..	..	3	2
Trusts .....	..	4	3	4	3

COLLEGE OF LAW ENROLLMENT 1920-21

ABBREVIATIONS—(L), Law College.

Numbers (1, 2, 3, 4), indicate the year of the course; sp, (special), denotes that the student did not fully satisfy the entrance requirements; ir, (irregular), denotes out of the course; pt. (part time), denotes that less than minimum number of hours required were taken.

ABBOUD, PHILIP FERRIS (L3)	Omaha
ABTS, ALBERT (L1)	Randolph, Nebraska
AHMANNSON, HAYDEN WILLIAM (L1)	Omaha
ANDERSON, CLARENCE RAYMOND (L1)	Fremont, Nebraska
ARGUELLES, AURELIO PATERNO (L3)	Batangas, Philippine Islands
BEAL, CARL RICHARD (Lnsp2)	Omaha
BEAN, WILLIAM ALBERT (Lsp1)	Omaha
BEBER, SAM (L1)	Omaha
BECK, JOHN HENRY (L1)	Remsen, Iowa
BOLAND, GEORGE (L1)	Omaha
BONGARDT, CHARLES FRANCIS (L2)	Omaha
BOYD, WILLIAM THOMAS (Lsp1)	Schuyler, Nebraska
BROWN, CAMERON HILLBURN (Lnsp2)	Omaha
BROWN, CHARLES RANDALL (Lnsp1)	Omaha
BROWN, THOMAS JASPER (L1)	Omaha
BURBRIDGE, ARTHUR LINCOLN (L3)	Logan, Iowa
BURNETT, CHARLES A. (Lnsp1)	Omaha
BYRON, JOHN FRANCIS (L3)	Janesville, Minnesota
CALDWELL, HAROLD PATRICK (Lnsp1)	Omaha
CARDWELL, DAY GORDON (Lsp1)	Omaha
CHAR, NICHOLAS (L2)	Honolulu, Hawaii
CHRISTOFFERSON, ALBERT C. (Lnsp1)	Council Bluffs, Iowa
COBRY, JAMES EDWARD (Lnsp3)	Omaha
CONNOR, CLYDE WILLIS (Lnsp2)	Wesley, Iowa
COSTELLO, BART P. (Lnsp1)	Washington, D. C.
COSTELLO, FRANK JOHN (Lnsp2)	Omaha
COUGHLIN, JOHN E. (L1)	Waseca, Minnesota
COYLE, ROBERT ANTHONY (L1)	Huntsville, Alabama
CRAREN, WILLIAM M. (Lnsp1)	Omaha
CRAWFORD, WALTER JOSEPH (Lnsp1)	Omaha
DARCY, PATRICK ANTONY (L2)	Omaha
DeWITT, JOHN RYDER (Lsp1)	Council Bluffs, Iowa
DEENY, JEROME BERNARD (L1)	Perry, Iowa
DOLAN, MARION FRANCIS (L1)	Nevada, Iowa
DOLEZAL, LEWIS FRANK (Lnsp1)	Omaha
DUDLEY, MATWIN FULTON (L3)	Hot Springs, South Dakota
ELSASSER, HENNING FREDERICK (Lnsp2)	Omaha
EMERY, PRAIRIE WILBUR (Lsp2)	Norfolk, Nebraska
ESTELLE, LEROY SWARMSTEDT, (Lsp1)	Omaha
EVEREST, GEORGE FOLSOM (L3)	Council Bluffs, Iowa
FARLEY, EARL SYLVESTER (L3)	Milbank, South Dakota
FREDERICKSEN, LAWRENCE BARGH (Lsp2)	Omaha
FROMKIN, MAX (Lnsp3)	Omaha
FROST, HUBERT MELVIN (L1)	Uehling, Nebraska
FROST, IRVING KARL (Lnsp1)	Uehling, Nebraska
GARDINER, MICHAEL J. (Lnsp1)	Omaha
GARROTTO, PAUL JOHN (L1)	Omaha
GOODMAN, ISRAEL FRED (Lnsp1)	Omaha
GREENBERG, MEYER (Lnsp1)	Omaha
HAAKER, HARLAN WALTER (L1)	Omaha
HAMMOND, CLIFFORD GERALD (Lsp1)	Omaha
HANNAN, LAWRENCE JAMES (L2)	Omaha
HANNON, EDWARD FRANCIS (L3)	Shelton, Nebraska
HANNON, MATTHIAS EDWARD (Lsp1)	Omaha
HEAGERTY, HAROLD WILLIAM (Lsp1)	Waseca, Minnesota
HEELAN, JOSEPH JEFFERSON (Lsp2)	Omaha
HEFFFLINGER, ARTHUR JOHN (Lnsp1)	Omaha
HEFFFLINGER, LEROY W. (Lnsp1)	Omaha
HINES, ROBERT EDWARD (L1)	Omaha
HIRSCHMAN, LEO HENRY (L2)	Hartington, Nebraska
HITCH, CHARLES DANIEL (Lnsp1)	Omaha

HORNE, JOSEPH W. (Lnsp1)	Omaha
HURLEY, JOHN EDWARD (L1)	Junction City, Kansas
JOHNSON, WALTER RICHARD (L2)	Omaha
JOHNSON, PAUL MAURICE (L1)	Omaha
JORGENSEN, THORVALD PETER VICTOR (L3)	Omaha
KASTNER, RALPH HENRY (Lnsp2)	Council Bluffs, Iowa
KEANE, IGNATIUS JAMES (Lnsp3)	Omaha
KEARNEY, CHARLES VINCENT (L2)	Boulder, Colorado
KELLY, HAROLD M. (L1)	Blair, Nebraska
KENYON, MEREDITH (Lnsp1)	Omaha
KERRIGAN, PETER JOSEPH (L1)	Greeley, Nebraska
KIECK, WILLIAM GEHRT (L3)	Springfield, Nebraska
KIRK, PAUL N. (Lsp1)	Arthur, Iowa
LaDOUCEUR, ELIZABETH (Lnsp1)	Omaha
LARKIN, HAROLD FRANCIS (Lnsp1)	Colbert, Washington
LEACH, GEORGE OLIN (L2)	Hot Springs, South Dakota
LENNEMANN, LOUIS ANDREW (L1)	Orleans, Nebraska
LINAHAN, HAROLD C. (L1)	Omaha
McELLIGOTT, WILLIAM JAMES (Lsp2)	Omaha
McGAN, JAMES WILLIAM (L2)	Albion, Nebraska
McGOVERN, THOMAS JOSEPH (L1)	Omaha
McGROARTY, JOSEPH HANNON (L1)	Denver, Colorado
McGUIGAN, WILLIAM MARION (Lnsp2)	Omaha
McGUIGAN, HAROLD MURRAY (L1)	Winnebago, Minnesota
MACFARLAND, DONALD DOUGLAS (Lsp2)	Omaha
MAHONEY, EUGENE CHARLES (L3)	Howard, South Dakota
MALEE, THOMAS CAMPBELL (L2)	Silver Bowl, Montana
MARTENS, JOHN EDWARD (L1)	Milbank, South Dakota
MARTIN, JOSEPH WESLEY (Lnsp1)	Gowrie, Iowa
MEISSNER, RICHARD CONSTANTINE (L2)	Blair, Nebraska
MILES, ROBERT WILLIAM (L1)	Livermore, Iowa
MILLENKAMP, WILLIAM FRANK (L1)	Remsen, Iowa
MILLER, JACK D. (Lnsp1)	Omaha
MITCHELL, WILLIAM ERSKINE (L3)	Council Bluffs, Iowa
MALLOY, LEO JAMES (L2)	Independence, Iowa
MONEN, DANIEL JOSEPH (Lsp2)	Charles City, Iowa
MOONAN, PAUL D. (L1)	Waseca, Minnesota
MOREARTY, CHARLES BRYAN (L2)	Omaha
MORGAN, WADE GARLAND (Lsp3)	Omaha
MULLEN, MAME A. (L1)	Benson, Nebraska
MULLEN, MICHAEL FRANK (L1)	O'Neill, Nebraska
MULLIN, RAYMOND ALLEN (Lsp1)	Omaha
MULVIHILL, CLAIR FRANCIS (Lnsp2)	Omaha
NICKERSON, RALPH J. (L1)	Papillion, Nebraska
NOLAN, WILLIAM PATRICK (Lnsp2)	Omaha
NOVAK, WILLIAM FRED (L1)	Howells, Nebraska
O'BRIEN, THOMAS JOSEPH (L2)	Omaha
O'BRYNE, MAURICE BERNARD (L1)	Ojo Caliente, New Mexico
O'CONNOR, CHARLES TIMOTHY (L1)	Homer, Nebraska
O'DONNELL, MICHAEL FRANCIS (L3)	O'Neill, Nebraska
OSBORN, HOWARD LEROY (Lsp1)	Council Bluffs, Iowa
PADRNO, GEORGE JAMES (L3)	Redfield, South Dakota
PALLET, JOSEPH LEO (Lsp1)	Wahoo, Nebraska
RAIN, CHARLES ALBERT (L1)	Council Bluffs, Iowa
RAMACCIOTTI, ALBERT LOUIS (L3)	Omaha
RAPP, CHARLES PROUDFOOT (L2)	Omaha
RHODES, ADLAI JACK (L2)	Omaha
RICE, LAWRENCE WALLACE (L3)	Valentine, Nebraska
ROGERS, GEORGE (L2)	Omaha
ROUSE, WALTER R. (Lnsp1)	Omaha
ROWAN, BARTLEY THOMAS (L1)	Dubuque, Iowa
RYAN, LEO VINCENT (L2)	Plankinton, South Dakota
RYBERG, LeROY ALBERT (Lnsp1)	Omaha
SETZER, JOHN WING (Lsp3)	Neligh, Nebraska
SHEEHAN, RAY FRANCIS (L1)	Omaha
SHOCKEY, RICHARD ASHTON (L1)	Omaha
SHOUSE, HAROLD S. (L1)	Omaha
SKUTT, VESTER JOSEPH (L1)	Sturgis, South Dakota
SMITH, LEO JOHN (Lsp2)	Cheyenne, Wyoming
SOLTOW, LEE (L2)	Fort Dodge, Iowa

SOWARDS, CECIL V. (Lnsp2).....	Omaha
STALMASTER, IRVAN ARVEN (Lnsp3).....	Omaha
STARK, JOSEPH FIRGUS (Lsp1)	Omaha
STEVENS, PAUL THOMAS (Lsp2)	Riceville, Iowa
STONE, BERNARD RAPHAEL (Lsp2)	Fremont, Nebraska
SUNDBLAD, CLYDE A. (Lnsp1)	Omaha
SVOBODA, RALPH EDWARD (L1)	Omaha
THOMAS, ANTHONY LEO (L2)	Sioux City, Iowa
THOMAS, CHARLES ALEXANDER (L2)	Belvidere, Illinois
TURNER, FRANK FENTON (Lnsp4).....	Omaha
WELCH, EDWARD FRANCIS (L1).....	Letcher, South Dakota
WHARTON, WALTER MARK (Lnsp3).....	Omaha
WILEY, ULYSSES WILLIAM (Lnsp1)	Sank Rapids, Minnesota
WILLIAMS, DANA R. (Lsp2).....	Albion, Nebraska
WOLFE, OBREY THOMPSON (Lnsp1)	Omaha

RECAPITULATION

Freshman Day	55
Junior Day	31
Senior Day	18
Freshman Night	26
Sophomore Night	10
Junior Night	5
Senior Night	1
TOTAL.....	146

For further information concerning the Law College, address The Dean, 26th and California Sts., Omaha, Nebraska.

For information concerning the other colleges of the University address

The Dean, Creighton College of Arts, 25th and California Streets.

The Director, Creighton College of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, 25th and California Streets.

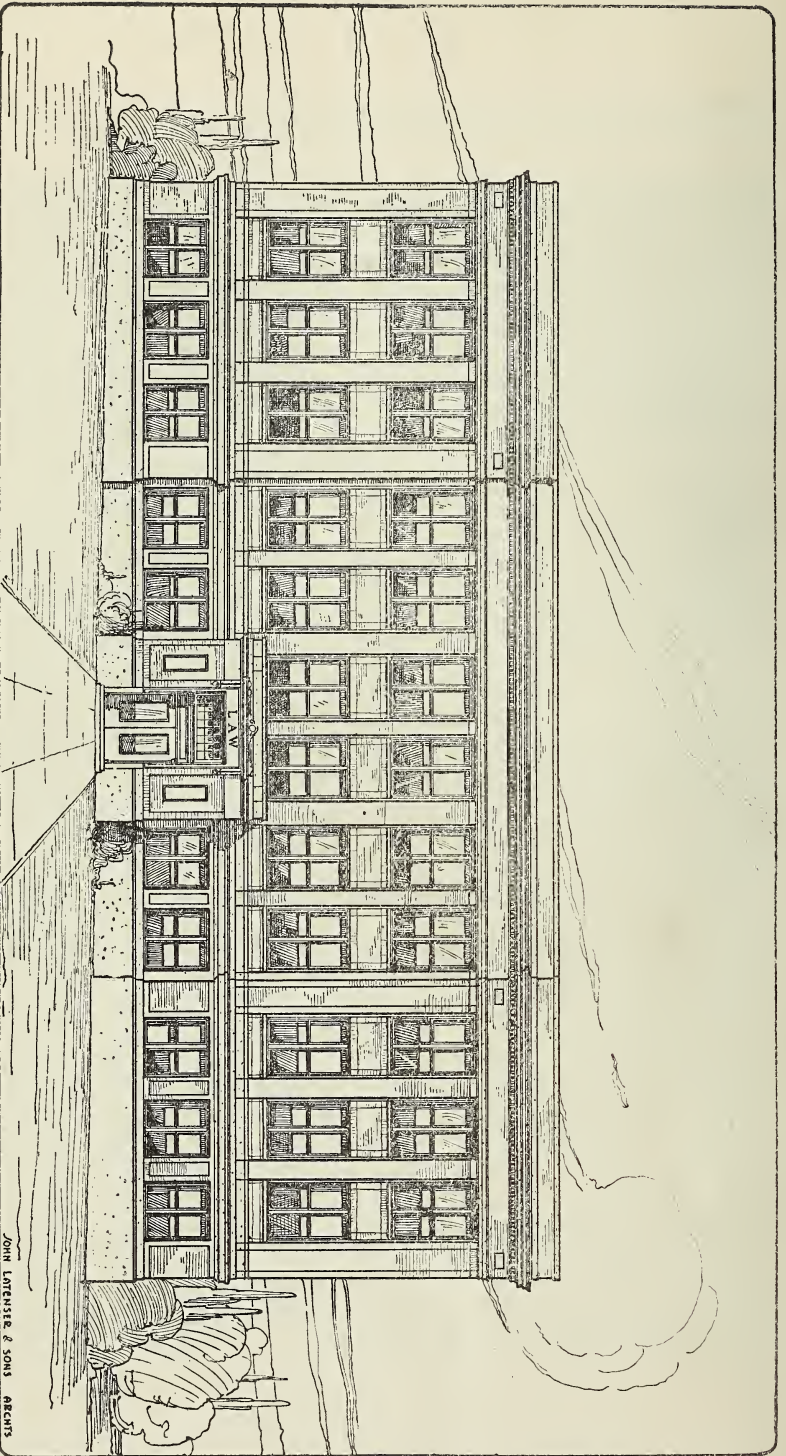
The Dean, Creighton College of Dentistry, 26th and California Streets.

The Dean, The Creighton University High School, 25th and California Streets.

The Dean, Creighton College of Medicine, 14th and Davenport Streets.

The Dean, Creighton College of Pharmacy, 14th and Davenport Streets.

The Director, Creighton University Summer Session, 25th and California Streets, Omaha, Nebraska.



NEW COLLEGE OF LAW BUILDING, where Classes will open, September, 1921.

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THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

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NUMBER TWO

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COLLEGE OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT

1922-1923



The
Creighton University Press
OMAHA
1922

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CALENDAR

1922-1923

September 20-21—Wednesday and Thursday, Autumn Quarter Registration.

September 22—Friday, Autumn Quarter Classes Commence.

November 30–December 2—Thursday to Saturday, Thanksgiving Recess.

December 11-13—Monday to Wednesday, Autumn Quarter Examinations.

December 13—Wednesday, Registration for Winter Quarter.

December 23–January 2—Saturday to Tuesday, inclusive, Christmas Recess.

February 7—Wednesday, Founders' Day, Holiday.

February 22—Thursday, Washington's Birthday, Holiday.

March 12-14—Monday to Wednesday, Winter Quarter Examinations.

March 14—Wednesday, Registration for Spring Quarter.

March 15—Thursday, Spring Quarter Classes Commence.

March 30—Good Friday, Holiday.

May 30–June 1—Wednesday to Friday, Spring Quarter Examinations.

June 2—Saturday, Commencement. .

FACULTY

JOHN F. McCORMICK, S. J., President of the University.

THOMAS A. EGAN, S. J., Regent and Lecturer.

LOUIS J. TePOEL, A. M., LL. B., Dean and Professor of Law.

HUGH F. GILLESPIE, A. M., LL. M., Librarian and Professor of Law.

DONALD J. BURKE, LL. B., Professor of Law.

NEAL D. REARDON, A. M., LL. B., Professor of Law.

WILLIAM P. STERNBERG, A. B., LL. B., Professor of Law.

JUDGE L. B. DAY, A. B., LL. B., Instructor.

EDWARD F. DOUGHERTY, LL. B., Instructor.

JOHN A. BENNEWITZ, A. B., LL. B., Lecturer.

JUDGE JAMES M. FITZGERALD, A. B., LL. B., Lecturer.

E. C. PAGE, A. B., LL. B., Lecturer.

MARCELLA F. HOULTON, Assistant in the Library.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The Creighton University, founded in 1878, takes its name from Edward Creighton, one of the pioneers of the West, who died intestate on November 5, 1874, leaving his wife, Mary Lucretia Creighton, his sole heir. Though free to use her fortune as she pleased, she determined to carry out the oft-expressed intention of her late husband to found a free college for boys, and in her will, dated September 23, 1875, she bequeathed One Hundred Thousand Dollars for this purpose "as a memorial of my late husband." Mrs. Creighton died on January 23, 1876.

Count John A. Creighton, brother of Edward, was one of the executors of Mrs. Creighton's will. Loyally discharging his trust, he watched the new institution gradually take form and became, in time, its largest benefactor, leaving it, on his death (which occurred February 7, 1907), with a substantial endowment and a plant comprising eight large buildings specially constructed for educational purposes.

The University, which was the outgrowth of the College, now includes The Creighton University High School, as well as Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy and Commerce and Finance. Thanks to the Creighton generosity, tuition is free in the High School and the College of Arts; the charges are moderate in the Professional schools. The University's enrollment, including the Summer Session, was 1,980 for the year 1921-1922; the alumni number over two thousand. Under the terms of the foundation the High School and College of Arts are open only to men, but the professional schools are co-educational. While the control of the University is vested in the Jesuits—one of the teaching orders of the Catholic Church—no distinction is made as to creed or race in any of the departments.

COLLEGE OF LAW

The College of Law was opened in 1904 in temporary quarters provided by the College of Medicine, and removed the following year to the Edward Creighton Institute. In September 1921 classes were opened in the new elegantly constructed edifice at the 26th street entrance to the University Campus.

The Creighton College of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The object of the course offered is to fit the graduate for practice in any place where the common law prevails. While the historical development of the law is patiently traced, and due attention is paid to the cultivation of the so-called "legal-mind," the practical phase of the law is not forgotten, and no opportunity is lost to so prepare the students that they may, on graduation, engage successfully in the practice of their profession.

The teaching is for the most part in the hands of full-time men, but certain courses are taught by practitioners, thus insuring a well-balanced course, and the ideal of the school—effective preparation for the bar—is measurably attained. Emphasis is put upon the importance of careful daily work, and by frequent quiz, required attendance and written examinations, thoroughness is constantly inculcated. Intimate personal contact between teachers and students is encouraged. The policy of the school is to so prepare its students that they will have some idea of the genius of the common law, a love and a capacity for study, and an ethical standard which will encourage adherence to the best traditions of the bar. Latent qualities of leadership are developed and every opportunity is afforded the earnest student to make the most of his talents, not only for his own personal gratification and profit, but particularly for the welfare of his fellows.

The school is located a short distance from the Douglas County Court House, where seven divisions of the District Court and the County Court are constantly in session; and the Federal Building, where the United States District Court holds its sessions, the Police Court, and Justice of Peace and Municipal Courts are all easily accessible. The students may therefore observe the practical workings of the law as exhibited in the trial of cases, the probate of estates, etc., and for those who find leisure, the many law offices of the city afford still further opportunities for gaining a practical knowledge of the conduct of a law office.

Instruction is offered in both day and evening classes, the day course covering three years and the evening course four years. The evening classes, which have been in operation since September 1, 1909, do not lead to a degree but serve both to prepare for bar examinations and to give persons engaged in business those special helps which are to be found only in the law.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

The Case System is followed, though each teacher is free to adapt it in such a manner as will, in his judgment, prove most effective. For the most part the work is prescribed, though certain elections are allowed as shown on page 19.

Thoroughness is not sacrificed and due emphasis is put upon the importance of careful analysis, but neither is proper breadth overlooked, and the students are trained, as far as possible, in the whole body of the fundamental law. Exhaustive investigation of reliable source material is encouraged and scant courtesy is paid to mere assumption; the law is presented as a plastic body of principles capable of infinite variety both in statement and application, not as a hard and fast code to be memorized as if it were incapable of further development. As far as possible, the student is trained to rely upon his own industry and intelligence in discovering the law, and not to accept it upon the ipse dixit of the staff.

Mere method is not idealized and the law's content receives due emphasis to the end that the graduate may bring to his work as a practitioner not only a zeal for thoroughness and an intensely critical attitude toward arbitrary statement of the law, but also a working knowledge of the repositories of the law and of the practical methods by which legal wrongs are to be redressed. As far as may be, the lawyer's attitude and the atmosphere of court and office are given prominent place in the interest of efficiency; customary preparatory school-room methods, ideals and viewpoints do not prevail.

MOOT COURTS

A comprehensive system of Moot Courts is maintained and the various stages of litigation are illustrated. The class room instruction in Pleading, Trial Practice, Evidence, Criminal Procedure, Justice Practice and Probate Procedure is supplemented by required work in the practice courts which are divided into four sections: one devoted to Justice and Probate work; one to jurisdiction in chambers, equity trials and preliminary matters; one to the conduct of jury cases, both civil and criminal; and the other to the hearing of cases of appeal.

Justice and Probate work is assigned to the Juniors as attorneys, the cases being tried on prepared statements of fact. District Court cases are tried by the Seniors, with the Juniors acting as witnesses and the Freshmen as jurors. In the Appellate Court the Seniors sit

as Associate Justices with a member of the Faculty presiding as Chief Justice; each Associate must write an opinion in two cases. Senior cases are based on actual court records and are made to conform, as far as possible, to the reality. Pleadings are filed, process issued, motions and demurrers argued, witnesses examined, exhibits introduced, objections made, exceptions taken, instructions prepared, trial briefs written, and orders drawn for signature by the Judge of the Court. On appeal, each attorney is required to file a carefully written brief which he must supplement by oral argument to the Court. Every session of the various courts is presided over by a member of the faculty and the entire course of practice must be satisfactorily completed by every candidate for a degree. Attendance at the jury trials is compulsory for every student in the school, and a written report must be presented by each student upon each case tried. As there are about ten such cases per year, the graduate will have attended at least thirty cases during his course and will thus have familiarized himself with the proper method of conducting jury trials. Interest is keen in the litigation and an atmosphere of serious attention pervades the work.

The school has two court rooms, each furnished with all the necessary equipment for the proper handling of litigated questions.

PUBLIC SPEAKING, PARLIAMENTARY LAW AND CONTEMPORARY LEGISLATION

The course on Parliamentary Law, which is of obligation for all Freshmen, is intended to prepare the students for the work of the Model House, a miniature legislative assembly, which is organized along the lines of the National House of Representatives and the Lower House of the State Legislature.

At the close of the school-year a Speaker, Chief Clerk and Journal Clerk are elected by the students from among their number for the following year. These officers, in conjunction with the various committees appointed by the Speaker, are responsible for the work of the House. The course on Parliamentary Law is given by a member of the faculty who is also present at every meeting of the House to give his advice when appealed to.

Every student in the school must attend and participate in the work of the House. At the opening session, the Speaker announces the districts which the members are to represent and the committees to which the various bills introduced are referred. The Speaker presides at each session but turns the chair over to members of the Senior Class during the deliberations of the Committee of the Whole.

Each member of the upper classes is required to draft and introduce two bills at each session. The bills presented by the Seniors for discussion during the first half of the session must be prepared during the summer vacation for committee action shortly after school opens. As only subjects of importance in the field of contemporary legislation are considered, the Seniors in charge of the various bills obtain valuable experience at Committee meetings in the attempt to have bills moulded as they desire. This necessitates a careful study of the existing law and of the defects to be remedied and affords no end of helpful training in marshalling one's facts, and clearly presenting them in the attempt to persuade the committee to take the desired action.

All bills must pass through the hands of the Sifting Committee which selects those likely to prove most valuable for discussion. Once the selection is made, the designated bills are made special order for a particular day and three members of the House are appointed to support and three to oppose the measure. When their debate has closed, the bills are thrown open for general discussion and for such action as the members think fit.

The House as organized and conducted serves several very useful purposes: it gives opportunity for practicing parliamentary law; imparts a fair knowledge of contemporary problems in legislation; gives effective drill in committee work; teaches those who are to enforce the law the method by which laws are made; and provides incentive and opportunity for improving oneself in the art of public speaking.

LIBRARY FACILITIES

The Law Library contains 20,000 volumes, comprising most of the American, English and Canadian Reports, together with an extensive collection of session laws and statutes of the various states of the United States and the provinces of Canada, together with the English Statutes. There are also files of all the important English and Canadian Legal Periodicals, in addition to an extensive collection of American Legal Periodicals. The text-book department contains several thousand volumes of the various editions of the standard texts. The collection of briefs contains an almost complete set of the briefs filed in the Supreme Court of Nebraska.

About five thousand dollars a year is spent in the purchase of new books for the library. The importance of a working knowledge of law books is emphasized by the course in Legal Bibliography which is of obligation for every student. The purpose is to familiarize the

class with the most thorough and quickest method of securing the law upon a given point and to this end the lectures are supplemented by careful drill in the library. The preparation of trial briefs and of briefs on appeal in the Moot Courts affords additional opportunity of becoming acquainted with the books and experience shows that the facility thus gained is of great practical value to the graduates.

The general library of the University is also open to those registered in the Law School. In addition, the students may enjoy the use of the Omaha Public Library containing more than 100,000 volumes.

ARRANGEMENT OF HOURS

The school year is divided into three quarters. The day course embraces three years of thirty-four weeks each; the evening course four years of thirty-four weeks each. The day lectures are given from Monday to Friday inclusive, beginning at eight o'clock in the morning and ending at ten, eleven, or twelve o'clock according to the schedule for the particular day; the evening lectures are given on Monday to Friday, beginning at 6:20 o'clock and ending at eight or eight-thirty o'clock, according to the schedule for the particular evening.

The sessions of Division No. 1 of the Moot Court and of the Model House are held on Friday evenings at eight-thirty o'clock. Attendance at these meetings is compulsory for all students. Committee meetings in connection with the Model House are subject to call of the Speaker.

The sessions of Division No. 2 of the Moot Court are held on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and attendance is required on the part of the Seniors.

ADMISSION

Applicants who present at least sixty hours of college credit, in addition to fifteen high school units, will be received as candidates for the degree. Applicants, not thus qualified, will be received in the evening school, but may not become candidates for degrees.

A limited number only, not thus qualified, upon approval of the faculty, may be received as special students, not candidates for a degree, in the day school.

In no event will an applicant be registered as a candidate for the degree until there has been filed in the office of the Dean a proper certificate showing in detail the preliminary training of the student. Blank forms for this purpose are provided for the use of preparatory schools and colleges. Persons intending to register in the College of Law for the first time should make early application, on a blank

which may be secured from the office. It is important that the application be filed as early as possible in order that proper credentials may be obtained from the preparatory schools and colleges before the student presents himself for matriculation. Intending applicants are urged to take as much History, English, Political Economy, and Foreign Language as possible in preparation for the law course.

ADVANCED STANDING

Students presenting proper credentials from law schools belonging to the Association of American Law Schools will be received as members of that class for which their previous training fits them, providing their preliminary education satisfies the requirement of the school as outlined under the preceding section entitled, "Admission." Students presenting proper credentials from law schools not members of the Association of American Law Schools will, in exceptional cases, be admitted to the junior class upon passing satisfactory examinations in Contracts, Torts and Real and Personal Property. No credit will be given for office or correspondence study.

PRELEGAL CURRICULA

On account of the higher requirements now obtaining in the law colleges of the United States, prelegal curricula have been arranged in the Creighton College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. The Law School of The Creighton University requires at least two years of collegiate training (60 semester hours) for admission as a candidate for a degree, and urges that three or four years be taken in a College of Liberal Arts in preparation for law studies. Hence two kinds of programs are here given: one for students who wish to spend two years in preparatory work, NOT AS CANDIDATES FOR AN ACADEMIC DEGREE, but solely to equip themselves for law studies; the other for students who enter as candidates for an academic degree, (A. B., Ph. B.), but expect afterwards to pursue a law curriculum.

I. SUGGESTED CURRICULUM FOR PRELEGAL STUDENTS, NOT CANDIDATES FOR AN ACADEMIC DEGREE

FRESHMAN YEAR

First Semester	Credit Hrs.	Second Semester	Credit Hrs.
English, 1	3	English, 2	3
Foreign Language	4	Foreign Language	4
History	3	History	3
Social Science.....	3	Social Science	3
Public Speaking	1	Public Speaking	1

SOPHOMORE YEAR

First Semester	Credit Hrs.	Second Semester	Credit Hrs.
English	3	English	3
Philosophy, 21	3	Philosophy, 22	3
Foreign Language	4	Foreign Language	4
History or Social Science	3	History or Social Science	3
Public Speaking	1	Public Speaking	1

II. PRELEGAL STUDENTS WHO ARE CANDIDATES FOR ACADEMIC DEGREES

THREE YEAR CURRICULUM

When the prelegal student has chosen the degree for which he wishes to be a candidate, his program of studies will be so arranged that within three years he will be able to complete the subjects required for his prospective degree. The elective subjects may be chosen from the courses offered at the Law School.

FOUR YEAR CURRICULUM

Candidates intending to spend four years in academic work will have their program of studies made up from the schedules for their various academic degrees, the program of studies differing according to the degree the student has in view.

EXAMINATIONS

Written examinations are held at the end of each quarter; students attaining a satisfactory grade will not be required to pass any other examination in the same subject matter. Students failing to attain a passing grade will be conditioned, the condition being removable by satisfactory re-examination during the following quarter only; if the grade for a course be below sixty per cent, the student must repeat the subject in class. No student will be permitted to advance to the work of the second or third year as a regular student, if there be two or more conditions against him.

DEGREE

The degree Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon:

1st. Students who, having satisfied the entrance requirements, have completed the full day course of instruction in the College of Law.

2nd. Those who, having been regularly admitted to advanced standing, have satisfactorily completed that part of the course for which they were not given credit on entrance. In every case the last three quarters must be taken in the Creighton College of Law.

TUITION AND FEES

The annual charge for instruction, including the use of a set of books, is \$150.00 in the Day Classes and \$120.00 in the Night Classes, payable quarterly. Each student also receives, without additional expense, a ticket entitling him to the use of the gymnasium, admission to the various University athletic and musical events, as well as a year's subscription to the University magazine and paper.

All bills are due and payable within ten days after the beginning of the particular quarter.

REFUNDS

The Assistant Treasurer, on recommendation of the Dean, is authorized to refund to students withdrawing from the University the proportion of any quarter's tuition and fees indicated by the following table:

From First Class	Deduct Per Cent	Refund Per Cent
Until 2 weeks	20	80
Between 2 and 4 weeks.....	40	60
“ 4 “ 6 “	60	40
“ 6 “ 8 “	80	20
No refund after eight weeks		

LIVING EXPENSES

Suitable boarding and rooming places can be secured in the neighborhood of the College, at reasonable prices. These vary according to the tastes of the individual, and according as to whether one, two, three or four occupy the same room.

SELF SUPPORT

Omaha affords such opportunities for student employment as are to be found in cities of its size, with this advantage that the student population bears a smaller proportion to the total number of inhabitants than in many college towns. The school is located near the heart of the city's retail mercantile and office-building section, where hundreds of people are employed at positions suitable for students. Alert, deserving, experienced men have, as a rule, little difficulty in finding a desirable place at least after they have been on the ground for a few weeks. Intending students are cautioned, however, not to

come empty-handed; the school does not guarantee positions, though it will be glad to help as much as possible.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND ATHLETIC PRIVILEGES

The University Glee Club, Orchestra and Band are open to law students who desire to develop their musical talents. The Band appears at all of the foot ball games and the Orchestra and Glee Club give one or more formal as well as several informal concerts during the year.

Both the Delta Theta Phi and Gamma Eta Gamma Legal Fraternities have local chapters in the school.

The gymnasium on the campus offers exceptional opportunities for health exercise and recreation as well as for participation in Athletic events. A physical director has charge of the gymnasium and will cheerfully co-operate with the students in enabling them to secure the utmost of advantage from this latest addition to the university facilities. Handball, squash, bowling, wrestling, boxing, running, jumping, billiards, swimming and aquatic contests, basketball, and the various other pastimes appropriate to a university gymnasium are amply provided for. Each student may receive a physical examination and expert advice as to the kind of exercise he needs, and, if adapted for the for the 'Varsity sports, will be given a chance to compete for the 'Varsity sports, will be given a chance to compete for a place.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

The Nebraska legislature of 1907 passed a bill permitting law schools approved by the Supreme Court to present their graduates for admission on motion without examination, provided that no school should be accorded this privilege which was not a member of the Association of American Law Schools. The following copy of a decree of the Nebraska Supreme Court, under date of December 3, 1907, is self-explanatory:

SUPREME COURT OF NEBRASKA,

September term, 1907.

Dec. 3.

In the Matter of the Creighton College of Law:

Now, on this third day of December, 1907, this matter having come on to be heard on the application of The Creighton University, and the showing filed in support thereof, the Court finds:

First—That Creighton College of Law is a department of The Creighton University.

Second—That said Creighton College of Law is a college of law in this state, having entrance requirements and a course of study equal and equivalent to those of the law school of the University of Nebraska.

Third—The said Creighton College of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

It is therefore considered and ordered by the Court that Creighton College of Law be, and the same hereby is designated as a college of law whose graduates shall be admitted to the bar without examination

(Signed) S. H. SEDGWICK,
Chief Justice.

COURSES IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Courses offered in other departments of the University are open to law students. Special attention is called to the opportunities offered in Modern Languages, History, Economics and Political Science.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Grateful acknowledgement is made for the following donations to the Law Library.

Frederic R. Coudert	1 Volume
Albert W. Jefferies	25 Volumes
Crofoot, Vinsonhaler, Fraser, Connolly & Stryker.....	391 Volumes
Stout, Rose, Wells and Martin	1 Volume
Louis J. TePoel	2 Volumes
C. J. McCaffrey	15 Volumes
The Carnegie Foundation	21 Volumes
City National Bank of New York.....	Current Documents
Corporation Trust Company of New York.....	Current Documents
American Association for International Conciliation.....	Documents
Central Law Book Exchange	75 Volumes

LEGAL RESEARCH PRIZE

The American Law Book Company has donated a complete set of Corpus Juris-Cyc consisting of twenty-six volumes of Corpus Juris and twenty-six volumes of Cyc, to be given to the student of the Creighton College of Law who secures the highest average in the Legal Research Course. This prize will be awarded at the close of the present school year.

CURRICULUM

Agency. Nature and kind of Agency; competency of parties; subject-matter of agency; creation; extent, construction and constitution and execution of authority; delegation of authority; liability of principal to third persons; ratification; liability of agent to third party; undisclosed principal; duties and liabilities between principal and agent; termination of agency. Reinhard, Cases on the Law of Agency.

Bankruptcy. Jurisdiction: Federal; State; territorial jurisdiction; who may become bankrupts; prerequisites for adjudication: in voluntary proceedings; in involuntary proceedings; acts of bankruptcy; administration; receivers; provable claims; the trustee; exemptions; compositions; discharge. Holbrook & Aigler, Cases on Bankruptcy.

Bills and Notes. Negotiability; form and inception; form of bill and note; acceptance; general and qualified acceptances; instructive acceptance; delivery; consideration; negotiation; transfer by indorsement; transfer by delivery; holder in due course; liability of parties; maker and acceptor; drawer and indorser; transferror; discharge. Smith & Moore, Cases on Bills and Notes.

Code Pleading. Parties; splitting a cause of action; joinder of causes of action; the complaint or petition; the answer; the demurrer; the reply; motions; bills of particulars; amendment and aider; construction of pleading. Sunderland, Cases on Code Pleading.

Common Law Pleading. Forms of action; the nature and purpose of pleading; demurrers; the declaration; principles relating to pleas in general; traverses; affirmative pleas in bar; pleas in abatement; replication and subsequent pleading; amendment, aider and replender; parties to action. Sunderland, Cases in Common Law Pleading.

Conflict of Laws. Jurisdiction; legislative power; concurrent legislative jurisdiction; nature of foreign law; comity; domicile; taxation; temporary presence; jurisdiction in rem; personal jurisdiction; jurisdiction quasi in rem; jurisdiction for divorce; right of action procedure; law; jurisdiction over persons and things; jurisdiction of courts; right of action, procedure; personal rights, rights of property; inheritance; obligations ex delicto; obligations ex contractu; recognition and enforcement of rights; personal relations; property; inheritance; administration of estates; judgments; obligations. Beale, Shorter Selection of Cases on Conflicts.

Constitutional Law. Nature of the Federal constitution and its amendments; relation of the states and federal government; departments of government; legislative department; powers of the executive; judicial department; checks and balances in government; government of territories; admission of new states; constitutional rules of state comity; republican form of government; the amendments; civil rights and their guaranties; political privileges; protection to persons accused of crime; protection to contracts and property. McClain, Cases in Constitutional Law, Second Edition.

Contracts. Formation of simple contracts: Mutual assent, consideration; formation of contracts under seal: formalities of execution, delivery, consideration; parties affected by contracts; statute

of frauds; performance of contract; illegal contracts; contracts in restraint of trade, wagers and gaming contracts, contracts obstructing the administration of justice, contracts tending to corruption; discharge of contracts: novation, release, accord and satisfaction, alteration. Williston, Cases on Contracts.

Conveyancing and Examination of Abstracts. Preparation and examination of Abstracts of Title; practical drill and preparation of formal legal instruments affecting title to land; Torrens system of land registration. Warville, Abstracts.

Criminal Law and Procedure. Jurisdiction of crimes; constitutional rights of the accused; classification of crimes; the criminal act; conspiracy; mental element of crime; criminal responsibility; defenses; parties and crime; crimes against the person; crimes against the habitation. Derby, Cases on Criminal Law.

Damages. Damnum absque injuria; nominal damages; liquidation of damages; discretionary damages: aggravation, exemplary damages, mitigation; compensatory damages: direct and consequential damages, certainty of proof, entirety of recovery; non-pecuniary losses: pain, mental suffering; pecuniary condition of parties as affecting allowance of damages; damages in certain specific actions: tort actions, specific contract actions. Mechem & Gilbert, Cases on Damages.

Equity. Nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts: partial performance with compensation, consideration, marketable title, statute of frauds, mistake, hardship; bills for an account; specific reparation and prevention of torts: waste, trespass, nuisance; bills of interpleader; bills of peace; bills of quia timet; reformation and rescission for mistake. Ames, Cases on Equity Jurisprudence.

Evidence. Eliminative rules: rules excluding autoptic preference, rules excluding circumstantial evidence, rules excluding testimonial evidence; preferential rules; preference for documentary originals, preference as between different kinds of witnesses; the hearsay rule; exception to the hearsay rule; hearsay not applicable; oath; sequestration of witnesses; discovery before trial; number and kind of witnesses; viatorial privilege; privileged topics; privileged relations; procedure of admissibility; to whom evidence is to be presented; by whom evidence is to be presented; of what facts no evidence need be presented. Wigmore, Select Cases on Evidence, Second Edition.

Insurance. Subject matter of the contract—insurable interest; making the contract; concealment; representations; warranties; implied conditions of forfeiture; waiver and estoppel; rights under the contract; construction of the policy—property insurance; other kinds of insurance. Vance, Cases on Insurance.

International Law. In time of peace: territorial rights of states, acquisition of territory, boundaries, change of sovereignty, territorial waters of a state; territorial jurisdiction; immunities of diplomatic agents; immunities of public ships; merchant vessels; right of asylum; jurisdiction on the high seas; nationality. In time of war: measures short of actual war, effects of war as between enemies.

relations between belligerents and neutrals. Scott, Cases on International Law.

Introduction. Forms of action; study of cases; organization of courts; sources of law; historical development of law; the code; struggle between civil and common law.

Legal Bibliography. Lectures and Laboratory work in the Library depicting the use of the Reporter system, the American Digest system, the L. R. A., Trinity and other Annotated series; the Citations; Corpus Juris, Cyc, Ruling Case Law and other encyclopedias. Particular stress is laid upon the briefing of points and the preparation of appeal briefs.

Nebraska Practice. Special practical drill in pleading and practice under Nebraska Code, including service, jurisdiction of courts, incidents of trial procedure, appeal, records, journal entries, instructions, typical forms of action.

Legal Ethics. History and organization of legal profession in the United States; the lawyers' qualifications; admission and discipline of lawyers; ethical duties of lawyers to courts; solicitation of legal business; ethical duties of lawyers in criminal cases; in civil cases; pecuniary relations of lawyers and clients. Costigan, Cases on Legal Ethics.

Mortgages. Nature of mortgage; elements of mortgage; incidents of mortgage relation; discharge of mortgages; assignment of mortgages; redemption; foreclosure; injunction and account; extent of the mortgage lien; priority between mortgage liens and competing claims to the land; conveyance of the equity of redemption. Durfee, Cases on Mortgages.

Municipal Corporations. Nature of municipal corporations; functions; external constitution: creation, alteration, dissolution, legislative control; internal constitution: organization, departments, officers; powers; liability: on contracts, for torts; remedies. Beale, Cases on Municipal Corporations.

Partnership. What constitutes a partnership; creation of a partnership; nature and characteristics of a partnership; nature, extent, and duration of partnership liability; powers of partners; rights and duties of partners inter se; remedies of partners inter se; rights and remedies of creditors; termination of partnership; limited partnerships. Gilmore, Cases on the Law of Partnership.

Persons. Husband and wife: contract to marry, contract of marriage, wife's contracts, property, torts and crimes; divorce and separation; parent and child: custody, chastisement, torts, legitimacy, adoption; infants: contracts, avoidance, ratification; torts and crimes; insanity; drunkenness; aliens. Woodruff, Cases on Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons, Second Edition.

Private Corporations. The Idea of a Corporation; The Body Corporate; Formation; Organization; Dissolution; Powers, Rights, and Duties in General; Particular Powers; Doctrine of Ultra Vires; Corporate Relation; The Corporation and the State; The Corporation and Various Classes of Persons; The Corporation and Outside Parties; Individual Relations; Internal Relations; External Relations, Creditors; Creditors and Shareholders.

Property I and II. Possession; purchase; judicial sale; statute of limitations; accession; confusion; gifts *inter vivos*; liens and pledges; conversion; rights of bailor; rights of converter; conveyancing; seisin and disseisin; rents; statute of uses; air; water; fixtures; emblements; waste; profits; easements; licenses; covenants running with the land. Warren, *Cases on Property*.

Property III. Acquisition of real estate *inter vivos*; original acquisition; lapse of time; form of conveyancing; releases; surrenders; description of property granted; boundaries; estates in fee simple; estates tail; estates for life; estates for years, from year to year, and at will; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title; estoppel by deed; execution of deeds; dedication. Gray, *Cases on Property*, Volume III.

Public Utilities. Public Service Companies: nature of public calling; obligations of public duty; excuses for refusing service; provision of adequate facilities; regulation of service; determination of reasonable rates; prohibition of unjust discrimination. Carriers: bailment and undertaking; conduct of the undertaking; failure in undertaking; end of undertaking; connecting services; charges and liens. Interstate Commerce Act: scope; duties of carriers under the act; functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission; functions of courts in the enforcement of the act. Wyman, *Cases on Public Service Companies*. Beale, *Cases on Carriers*. Frankfurter, *Cases under the Interstate Commerce Act*.

Sales. Nature and formalities of the contract; subject matter of sale; existing and future goods; goods or an interest in land; part payment; bargain and sale; specific goods; contract to sell; specific goods or future goods; *jus disponendi*, acceptance and receipt; sellers' duties; buyers' rights; buyers' duties; sellers' rights. Burdick, *Cases on the Law of Sales*.

Suretyship. Nature of the contract; collateral undertaking or guaranty; independent or absolute undertaking; defenses against the creditor; the surety's rights; subrogation to the rights of the creditor; indemnity; contribution; exoneration; creditors' rights to surety's securities. Ames, *Cases on Law of Suretyship*.

Torts. The damage element: Personal harms; societal harms; proprietary harms; mixed harms. The causation element: causation in general; active causation; culpable causation. The excuse element: Excuses based on plaintiff's own conduct or condition; excuses based on paramount community interests necessitating the plaintiff's individual sacrifice. Wigmore, *Select Cases on Torts*, Volumes I and II.

Trial Practice. Writs of summons; service and return of summons; appearance; continuance; the jury; right to open and close; opening statement of counsel; judgment on the pleading; demurrer to the evidence; dismissal, non suit, and directed verdict; instructing the jury; argument and conduct of counsel; special interrogatories; special verdicts; judgment notwithstanding the verdict; arrest of judgment; new trials; trial and findings by the court. Sunderland, *Cases on Trial Practice*.

Trusts. Nature and requisites of trusts; distinguished from debt, bailment, equitable charge, executorship; consideration; statute of frauds; statute of wills; cestui que trust; trustee; transfer of trust property; forfeiture; disseisin; extinguishment of a trust; duties of a trustee. Ames, Cases on Trusts.

Wills and Administration. Last will and testament; testamentary capacity and intent; wills and testaments distinguished from certain other dispositions of property; kinds of wills and testaments; execution; revocation of wills; republication and revival; descent; breaking descent; shifting descents; probate; grant and revocation of probate; title and powers of executors and administrators; payment of debts; payment of legacies and distributive shares. Costigan, Cases on Wills, Descent, and Administration.

DAY CLASSES

The courses offered in each year, the quarter given, and the number of hours per week are indicated by the following outlines:

FRESHMAN DAY

	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter	
	Hours Per Week	Hours Credit	Hours Per Week	Hours Credit	Hours Per Week	Hours Credit
Agency .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
Common Law						
Pleading .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
Contracts	4	3	4	3	..	..
Crimes	4	3	..	..	..	..
Introduction	2	1	..	..	..	..
Legal Bibliography ..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Persons .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
Property	3	2	3	2	..	..
Torts .....	..	..	3	2	3	2

JUNIOR YEAR

Code Pleading.....	4	3	..	..	..	..
Equity .....	..	..	4	3	4	3
Evidence	4	3	4	3	..	..
*Mortgages .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
Property	3	2	3	2	..	..
*Trial Practice....	..	..	3	2	..	..
Sales .....	..	..	..	..	4	3

SENIOR DAY

Bankruptcy .....	..	..	..	..	2	1
Bills and Notes... 4	3	..	..	..	..	..
*Conflicts .....	..	..	3	2	4	3
Constitutional Law 3	2	3	3	2	..	..
Corporations	4	3	4	3	..	..
*Insurance .....	..	..	..	..	3	2

*Electives.

SENIOR DAY—Continued

*International Law ..	..	..	..	3	2
Legal Ethics .....	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Corporations .....	..	..	..	3	2
*Public Utilities... 3	2	..	..	..	..
*Suretyship .....	..	..	..	3	2
Trusts .....	..	4	3	4	3

*Electives.

NIGHT CLASSES

The following courses are offered in the evening classes:

FRESHMAN YEAR

	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter	
	Hours Per Week	Hours Credit	Hours Per Week	Hours Credit	Hours Per Week	Hours Credit
Contracts	4	3	4	3	..	..
Crimes	4	3	..	..	..	..
Introduction	2	1	..	..	..	..
Legal Bibliography ..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Property .....	..	..	3	2	4	3
Torts .....	..	..	3	2	4	3

SOPHOMORE YEAR

Agency	3	2	..	..	..	..
Code Pleading.....	..	..	..	..	4	3
Common Law						
Pleading	4	3	..	..	..	..
Justice Practice...	..	..	2	1	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	3	2
Persons	3	2	..	..	..	..
Property II.....	..	..	4	3	3	2
Sales .....	..	..	4	3	..	..

JUNIOR NIGHT

Bills and Notes... ..	..	..	..	4	3
Constitutional Law 3	2	3	2	..	..
Equity .....	..	3	2	4	3
Evidence	4	3	4	3	..
Probate Procedure ..	..	..	..	2	1
Trial Practice.....	3	2	..	..	..

SENIOR NIGHT

Bankruptcy .....	..	2	1	..	..
Carriers	3	2	..	..	..
Corporations	4	3	4	3	..
Insurance	3	2	..	..	..
Municipal Corporations .....	..	..	..	3	2
Suretyship .....	..	..	..	3	2
Trusts .....	..	4	3	4	3

COLLEGE OF LAW ENROLLMENT 1921-22

ABTS, ALBERT MAURICE	.....	Randolph, Nebraska
AHMANSON, HAYDEN WILLIAM	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
BARDEN, BERNARDINE HENRY	.....	Waseca, Minnesota
BARRETT, ARTHUR WEST	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
BARRON, JOSEPH	.....	Walsenburg, Colorado
BEAL, CARL RICHARD	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
BEBER, SAM	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
BECK, JOHN HENRY	.....	Remsen, Iowa
BOLAND, GEORGE BERNARD	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
BONGARDT, CHARLES FRANCIS	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
BOYLE, WILLIAM WARREN	.....	Waseca, Minnesota
BRENNAN, RICHARD FRANCIS	.....	Butte, Montana
BROWN, BRENDAN FRANCIS	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
BROWN, CAMERON HILBURN	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
BROWN, CHARLES RANDALL	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
BROWN, THOMAS JASPER	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
CALDWELL, HAROLD PATRICK	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
CHAR, NICHOLAS	.....	Honolulu
COBBEY, LUTHER WEBB	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
COLE, ROBERT R.	.....	Council Bluffs, Iowa
COLLINS, JOSEPH HOWLAND	.....	Avoca, Minnesota
CONNOR, CLYDE WILLIS	.....	Wesley, Iowa
CONWAY, DANIEL WALTER	.....	Sioux Falls, So. Dakota
COONS, EDWARD DICKENSEN	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
COSTELLO, FRANK JOHN	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
COUGHLIN, JOHN EUGENE	.....	Waseca, Minnesota
CRAREN, WILLIAM MICHAEL	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
CULLINAN, JAMES HOWARD	.....	Dubuque, Iowa
CROSS, JAMES CLEVELAND	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
CURTIS, HENRY WORTHINGTON	.....	St. Paul, Nebraska
D'ARCY, PATRICK A.	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
DERIG, WILLIAM MATTHEW	.....	Parmelee, So. Dakota
DeWITT, JOHN RYDER	.....	Council Bluffs, Iowa
DILLY, LEIGHTON WYNN	.....	Sioux City, Iowa
DINNEEN, WILLIAM DOMINIC	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
DOLAN, MARION FRANCIS	.....	Long Beach, California
DUFFY, THOMAS M.	.....	Dubuque, Iowa
EIBNER, JOSEPH PATRICK	.....	New Ulm, Minnesota
ELSASSER, HENNING FREDERICK	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
EMERY, PRAIRIE WILBER	.....	Norfolk, Nebraska
EVANS, GEORGE MCCARTHY	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
FEILER, JOSEPH ARLINGTON	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
FLYNN, HAROLD EUGENE	.....	Stayton, Minnesota
FOGARTY, EDWARD FRANCIS	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
FREDERICKSEN, LAWRENCE BARTH	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
FREIDEN, JACOB W.	.....	Council Bluffs, Iowa
FROST, HUBERT MELVIN	.....	Uehling, Nebraska
GALPIN, FORREST LORENZ	.....	Council Bluffs, Iowa
GARROTTO, PAUL JEAN	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
GARTLAND, WILLIAM J.	.....	Manchester, So. Dakota
GENTLEMAN, THOMAS P.	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
GERAU, HENRY JOSEPH	.....	Springview, Nebraska
GREENE, FRANK EDWARD	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
GROVE, HAROLD JAMES	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
HAAKER, HARLAN WALTER	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
HALL, RUPERT IRVING	.....	Neola, Iowa
HANNAN, LAWRENCE JAMES	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
HANNON, MATTHEW EDWARD	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
HEAGERTY, HAROLD WILLIAM	.....	Waseca, Minnesota
HIGGINS, JOHN JOSEPH	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
HINES, ROBERT EDWARD	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
HIRSCHMAN, LEO HENRY	.....	Hartington, Nebraska
HITCH, CHARLES DANIEL	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
HOBSON, HARRY E.	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
HODGSON, ERVEN	.....	Omaha, Nebraska
HOLDEN, G. WALTER	.....	Scranton, Iowa
HUDSON, LEONARD	.....	Winnipeg, Canada

HUFSMITH, GEORGE WILLIAM	Creighton Nebraska
HURLEY, JOHN EDWARD	Junction City, Kansas
JOHNSON, LESLIE FREDERICK	Omaha, Nebraska
JOHNSON, PAUL MAURICE	Omaha, Nebraska
JOHNSON, WALTER RICHARD	Omaha, Nebraska
JONES, OWEN EASTMAN	Omaha, Nebraska
KASTNER, RALPH HENRY	Council Bluffs, Iowa
KEAN, LEO VINCENT	Dawson, Nebraska
KEARNEY, CHARLES VINCENT	Boulder, Colorado
KEHOE, PAUL JOSEPH	Montecello, Iowa
KELLEY, HAROLD M.	Blair, Nebraska
KELLEY, LEO JAMES	Lawrence, Kansas
KELLY, EDWARD THOMAS	Omaha, Nebraska
KENNEBECK, PAUL ANTHONY	Omaha, Nebraska
KENYON, MEREDITH	Omaha, Nebraska
KERRIGAN, PETER JOSEPH	Greeley, Nebraska
KUHN, THOMAS DANIEL	Omaha, Nebraska
LEACH, GEORGE OLIN	Hot Springs, So. Dakota
LENNEMANN, LOUIS ANDREW	Orleans, Nebraska
LINAHAN, HAROLD C.	Omaha, Nebraska
LONGLEY, JOHN VIRGIL	Omaha, Nebraska
LORDAN, FREDERICK J.	Elma, Washington
LUCAS, ELLIS SUTTON	Ashland, Nebraska
LUTH, LYLE RICHARD	Ute, Iowa
LYNCH, PAUL SIMON	Aberdeen, So. Dakota
MCCALL, JOSEPH ARTHUR	Waseca, Minnesota
MCCOY, RAYMOND JOSEPH	Cincinnati, Ohio
MCDERMOTT, CONNEL MURTAUGH	Waubay, So. Dakota
MCGAN, AMBROSE VINCENT	Ewing, Nebraska
MCGAN, JAMES WILLIAM	Ewing, Nebraska
MCGOVERN, THOMAS JOSEPH	Omaha, Nebraska
MCGROARTY, JOSEPH HANNON	Denver, Colorado
MCGUIGAN, WILLIAM MARION	Omaha, Nebraska
MCGUIGGAN, HAROLD MURRY	Winnebago, Minnesota
MCMAHON, WILLIAM EARL	Omaha, Nebraska
MACFARLAND, DONALD DOUGLAS	Omaha, Nebraska
MADDOX, JOHN STERLING	Burwell, Nebraska
MAHER, THOMAS MICHAEL	Lexington, Nebraska
MALEE, THOMAS CAMPBELL	Butte, Montana
MARLOW, EDGAR MICHAEL	Waterloo, Iowa
MARTENS, JOHN EDWARD	Milbank, So. Dakota
MARTIN, JOSEPH WESLEY	Omaha, Nebraska
MARXEN, FRANK ADAM	Salina, Kansas
MEHRENS, EDWARD	Omaha, Nebraska
MEILE, HERBERT HENRY	Omaha, Nebraska
MEISSNER, RICHARD CONSTANTINE	Blair, Nebraska
MEISTER, HENRY ADOLPH	Omaha, Nebraska
MILES, EUGENE FRANCIS	Livermore, Iowa
MINGUS, CLARKE J.	Ravenna, Nebraska
MOLLOY, LEO JAMES	Independence, Iowa
MONEN, DANIEL JOSEPH	Charles City, Iowa
MONTGOMERY, BEATRICE LAIRD	Omaha, Nebraska
MOONAN, PAUL DAMON	Waseca, Minnesota
MOREARTY, CHARLES BYRON	Omaha, Nebraska
MORTENSEN, JAMES FRANCIS	Wood River, Nebraska
MULLEN, MAME A.	Benson, Nebraska
MULLEN, MICHAEL FRANK	O'Neill, Nebraska
MULVIHILL, CLAIR FRANK	Omaha, Nebraska
MURPHY, JEROME ANDREW	Faribault, Minnesota
MURPHY, JOHN S.	Hornick, Iowa
MURPHY, VINCENT JAMES	Omaha, Nebraska
MURRAY, JOHN THOMAS	Platte, So. Dakota
NICKERSON, RALPH JOSEPH	Panillion, Nebraska
NOLAN, WILLIAM PATRICK	Omaha, Nebraska
O'BRIEN, ARCHIE CHARLES	Wood River, Nebraska
O'BRIEN, THOMAS JOSEPH	Omaha, Nebraska
O'BYRNE, MAURICE BERNARD	Trenton, Nebraska
OSBORN, HOWARD LEROY	Council Bluffs, Iowa
PARMELE, JAMES LUNDY	Omaha, Nebraska

PARRIS, PAUL SOUTHERLAND	Omaha, Nebraska
PORTERFIELD, HARRY G.	Omaha, Nebraska
POWELL, RALPH	Omaha, Nebraska
QUINN, FRANK NOLEN	Farribault, Minnesota
RADA, OTTO NATHANIEL	Tobias, Nebraska
RAIN, CHARLES ALBERT	Council Bluffs, Iowa
RAMACCIOTTI, ALBERT LOUIS	Omaha, Nebraska
RAPP, CHARLES PROUDFOOT	Omaha, Nebraska
REDDY, DANIEL PATRICK	Omaha, Nebraska
RHODES, ADLAI JACK	Omaha, Nebraska
ROGERS, GEORGE	Omaha, Nebraska
ROSSITER, LAWRENCE JOSEPH	Omaha, Nebraska
ROUSE, WALTER R.	Omaha, Nebraska
RYAN, LEO VINCENT	Plankton, So. Dakota
SHANAHAN, DAVID JOSEPH	Omaha, Nebraska
SHOCKEY, RICHARD ASHTON	Omaha, Nebraska
SHOUSE, HAROLD STANTON	Omaha, Nebraska
SKINNER, JOHN WILLIAM	Omaha, Nebraska
SKUTT, VESTOR JOSEPH	Sturgis, So. Dakota
SMITH, LEO JOHN	Omaha, Nebraska
SPIREK, JOSEPH P.	LaMoure, No. Dakota
STAFFORD, MATTHEW MICHAEL	Dubuque, Iowa
STARK, JOSEPH FERGUS	Omaha, Nebraska
STEVENS, PAUL THOMAS	Riceville, Iowa
STONE, BERNARD RAPHAEL	Fremont, Nebraska
SUNDBLAD, CLYDE A.	Omaha, Nebraska
SVOBODA, RALPH EDWARD	Omaha, Nebraska
SWANSON, RALPH	Omaha, Nebraska
SWARTZ, SAMUEL	Omaha, Nebraska
TEVLIN, HARRY RICHARD	Butte, Montana
THOMAS, CHARLES ALEXANDER	Belvidere, Illinois
TIERNEY, EDWARD LOUGHERY	Walnut, Iowa
TWINE, CHAUNCEY DEPEW	Muskogee, Oklahoma
VONDORN, JOHN EDWIN	Omaha, Nebraska
VLACH, EDWARD CHARLES	Omaha, Nebraska
VLACH, GEORGE FRANK	Omaha, Nebraska
VOJIR, JOSEPH ANTHONY	Omaha, Nebraska
VERPLANK, ALFRED WESLEY	Omaha, Nebraska
WACHTLER, FRED	Omaha, Nebraska
WALSH, MARTIN O.	Omaha, Nebraska
WARSHAW, ABNER	Omaha, Nebraska
WHITE, FRED SAM	Omaha, Nebraska
WOLF, JOSEPH CARLYLE	Omaha, Nebraska
WOLFE, OBREY THOMPSON	Omaha, Nebraska
WOOD, RICHARD FREDERICK	Omaha, Nebraska
YORK, ELLIS CLAIR	Lexington, Nebraska
YOUNG, CLARE F.	Omaha, Nebraska
ZEMAN, ADRIAN J.	Cedar Bluffs, Nebraska

RECAPITULATION

Freshman Day	64
Junior Day	42
Senior Day	28
Freshman Night	31
Sophomore Night	9
Junior Night	10
TOTAL	184

For information concerning the other colleges of the University, address

The Dean, Creighton College of Arts, 25th and California Streets.

The Dean, Creighton College of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, 25th and California Streets.

The Dean, Creighton College of Dentistry, 26th and California Streets.

The Principal, The Creighton University High School, 25th and California Streets.

The Dean, Creighton College of Medicine, 14th and Davenport Streets.

The Dean, Creighton College of Pharmacy, 14th and Davenport Streets.

The Director, Creighton University Summer Session, 25th and California Streets, Omaha, Nebraska.

